our that success has in many cases attended the extraordinary efforts of the bourboas to spostatize county judges elected by their opponents, and also that well disposed county

opponents, and also that well disposed county judges have been easily duped into appening judges of election who were under bour-bon control.

The central question at issue, of course, is us to the Danville mussacro. The late candidate for sinte senator, Col. William 1. Sins, a lawyer of high repuration, a native of the state, and a Yalo graduate of the class of 1861, is contained to the county. It a lawyer of high reputation, a native of the state, and a Yalo graduate of the class of 1861, is contesting the election of his opponent, Mr. Hurt, on the ground of fraud, and also that there was no valid election at Danville and other places in the country of Pittsylvania, because of the terrorism created by the massacre of Nov. S. He says he found it necessary to delay the commencement of taking depositions in his case at Danville until the beginning of the term of the United States district court at that place, as many witnesses feared to testify until some semblance of federal power and authority was present to give them help if called upon. As many depositions were taken as the dilatory tactics of the opposing counsel would permit, and the testimony of others was taken by affidavit.

The deposition of Hon, William E. Sims, the contestant, relates in great part to the knowledge he had obtained as to the number of registered colored voters, and the circumstance under which he was deprived of over-

the contestant, relates in great part to the knowledge he had obtained as to the number of registered colored voters, and the circumstances under which he was deprived of over 2,000 of their votes by the revolutionary acts of the democracy. He testifies as to the character of the speech in which he disproved the inflammatory statements of the Danville circular, and swears that, although he remained in town nearly twenty-four hours after its delivery, nobody complained to him of it, or called him to account. His speech was not incendiary, but, on the contrary, he exerted himself to promote good conduct on the part of his followers. When on the following night, between 9 and 10, he approached Danville after a brief absence, the massacre had taken place, and the appetite for blood thus sharpened was directed at him as the leader of the party, and the man whose defeat was next to that of Mahone's the dearest object of the Danville bourben heart. His evidence shows that riding peacefully into Danville Saturday night before election he had good reason to believe that he was riding into the jaws of death.

After alluding to his speech of Friday, Nov. Is a series of the party of the speech of Friday, Nov.

After alluding to his speech of Friday, Nov. 2, he says:

I was in Danville all that night and until the next day at noon, walking about as usual, and hearing not one word about any disturbance or ettake on me. I left there at 12m, saturday, Nov. 3, to go into the country, where 1 had an appointment to speak, and returned to Danville that night about 10 o'clock in a buggy. When I arrived with a three miles of Danville I heard of the masseers of that atternoon, and was warned that parties were looking for me to bang me, and that my triends soft me word not to come to Danville. I felt innocent of having done anything to warrant meb violence, and determined to go where my business called me—namely, to Danville. I felt out the way arraced men, who exemed to be watching the roads; they seemed to have a bedguns and ribes. Many of them hallooed at me, asked me it that was Col. Sims, and wanted me to stop, but I drove on rapidly: It was too dark for them to recognize me, but they were ev dently on the watch for me. On my arrival in town! got out of the buggy and wenn immediately to my room, and a fixent, who was with me, drove the buggy to the livery stable, when, on his arrival, he was immediately surrounced by about 100 armed white democrats, who said they were looking for me. was in Danville all that night and until the

If knew by name, and had on my books, every men who was a colored readjuster. I did not have the names of all the white readjusters, because they were not willing in some cases to declare their political sendments. There were on my list reported as registered or transferred, and ready to vote our ticke. Sits colored voters, and yet I only received 3.548 votes in all, many of which I know were cost by whice men. At Danville my list shown that I was entitled to 1.50 colored votes, besides many white votes at North Danville, to 275 roth ea votes and a few whites; at New Defens, to 50 colored votes and a few whites. (At these pieces only twenty-seven colored votes were cast for Col. Sims.)

The feeling existing in Danville is still intense. I do not believe to could have induced many of my witnesses—tall is, the colored portion of them, to live their decisations, or even forced them to do it in the limit of time I had to prepare for this court was to session in Danville, and that gave in the beaution of the Danville, and that gave in beaution to the colored people, who, while they have not conditioned in democratic Virginia solidity gat have a heavy respect for the United Sinter government and ted safe under its wing. Of control or the decision of the Condition of

Col. Sims is a man of heroic mould, and throughout this eventful month just past he has borne himself in a manner to challenge general respect and admiration. Clothed about rith the righteourness of his cause, and with with the righteousness of his cause, and with the genius of courage, he has moved about, as duty called him, over mines and pitfalls, in an almosphere surcharged with murder, and among armed legions of men who openly threatened to take his life. When Martin Luther went from Wittenberg to Worms in spite of the remonstrances of friends, declar-Luther went from Wittenberg to Worms in spite of the remenstrances of friends, declaring that he would go "though there were as many devils there as there are tiles on the roofs of the houses," he did not deplay greater devotion to principle or less regard for consequences than has this noble Virginian battling for his personal right to uphold a political cause. His testimory as to the condition of affairs in his own country will carry conviction to all unprejudiced minds.

Judge Blackwell, of Danville, is a citizen

Judge Blackwell, of Danville, is a citizen of very high character, a nephew of ex-Gov. Letcher, and bears a stainless reputation. His office window overlooks the locality where the seven negroes yielded their lives to bourbon hate. He viewed the tragedy from that point in company with a democratic merchant of the place named Dugger, aged 52. He stood but the short distance of from thirty to forty feet from the awful seene, and that, too, at an elevation. His evidence, with that of Mr. Dugger, who fully corroborates him, will undoubtedly be the accepted history of the undonbtedly be the accepted history of the event in all time to come. Let doubting Thomases and heartless apologists read the

tragic story.

Hon. John D. Blackwell, judge of the corporation court of Danville, being duly sworn, deposeth as follows:

Hon. John D. Blackwell, judge of the corporation court of Danville, being duly aworn, deposeth as follows:

I was in Tanville on the afternoon of Saturday, Nov. 3, at the time the shooting took place. I was in the law office of Crimpecker & Blackwell, which a situated in the second story of a building tooting on Main street and nearly opposite the office of Ruffin, Woolfolk & Blair. The law office has two windows. At about 30 clock on that afternoon I was engaged in conversation with Daniel Dupger, who was standing in front of me. My attention was attracted by a loud noise upon the sirect, made by some one shouling or yelling at the top of his voice. Dugger and myself immediately ran to the upper window and threw it up, when I saw a white man beating a negro, named Hence Lawson over the head with a stick. Hence had his need bowed down, and had bott of his aims extended over his head apparently warding off the blows, and was yelling murder as loud as he could bawl. I also saw two other white men, Esmely, George Lea and — Taylor who were standing near to Neciliand Lawson, each waste a plated in the direction of these two men. I also saw a young man by the office of Ruffin, Woodfolk & Hight, apparently including at Nooil and Lawson, while a crowd of negroes had congressited in the street hear to and immediately in most of which was doing this a large negro, who appears the felled in this, but did succeed in publing or throwing Loa upon the sidewalk. About this time I saw a negro policeman come up, and seemed file was engaged in seeing what not hear is succeed to which he was doing this a large negro, who appeared to be a giver of a wagon, run across the street in the direction from whence he had seemed the was doing this a large negro, who appeared to be refrired for wagon, run across the street in the direction from whence he had seemed file and the was doing this a large negro, who appeared to be refrired in the story of the street in the direction of the street in the direction of the street in the direction of

formed the line freed a veiley as searly together as if they had been soldiers. After this voiley and been fired the firing continued rapidly and continuously, as it each man was firing as quickly as he could. I suppose not less had a hundred snots were freed in all. The negroes ran so rapidly that they almost hestantly banished from my vier. I saw Capl. W. P. Graves sandling as the junction of Maine and North Market street, who rapidly fired two shots. Almost instantly after Capt. Graves had stopped bring, numbers of citizens game to the scene of nring, numbers of citizens came to the scene of action armed with pistols and shogains.

Question, State whether of not you saw either before the firing cammenced, or while it was going on, a stogle negro with a pistol or other frearms in his hands?

Access, At so time during the occurrence did Tace a secon with any evapor whetever.

From the densett.

with a posted or other firenems in his hands?

Answer, At we time during the occur-ence did I see a
negro with any recapan whetever.

From the deposition of Mr. Daniel Dugger,
referred to above as having, in Judge Blackwell's company, viewed the massacre, we
make the following extracts:

I was in Danville that afternoon, and at the
dime of the snooting was in the law office of
Blackwell's Crumpacker, opposite the piace where
the difficulty occurred. I heard the erry of murder. I went immediately to the window, and saw
Noell and a negro named Lawson changed in an
influx. Noell was beading him over the need with
a small block sinck, with a later most heart of, and
the negro was crying murder. I saw has do nothone in discount to the dimensity.

[Mr. Dugger has since requested the Richmond Whig to state that it was Mr. Taylor
cone of Mr. Noell's friends), and not Mr. Noell,
who beat the negro over the head with a cane,
Mr. Taylor. Mr. George Lea, and one or two
others were there. Mr. Dance was standing in
the door with a double-morte shalpan in his hand,
in overfilling of being receip to fire. A negro man
ran over to whore this difficulty was occurring
and attempted to jerk from the hands of George
Lea a pistol which he had puscated. The
efforts of this mian to get the pistol from the lands
of Mr. George Lea jerked Mr. Lea down; when he
did so, Mr. Taylor struck the negro man in the
mouth, which made him stagger; and as he rose
Mr. George Lea jerked Mr. Lea down; when he
did so, Mr. Taylor struck the negro man in the
mouth, which made him stagger; and as he rose
Mr. George Lea jerked Mr. Lea down; when he
did so, Mr. Taylor struck the negro man in the
mouth, which made him stagger; and as he rose
Mr. George Lea jerked Mr. Lea down; when he
of so you have the sidewalk and in owners on the
mouth which he officers approached the scene,
"That's the man that shot," pointing to Mr. George
Lea. In a few minutes after a good many white
people, both from up the street and neght in front
of the colored people, and ha

I naw, after the firing ceased, three colored men, two up near Wiseman's store and one on the market, lying in the streets dead. I did not see Lawson and Noell when they first commenced the affray. I did not see Lawson and Noell when they first commenced the affray. I did not see either before the string commenced, or after it had consed, nor while it store going on, a sixual coloned naw with a ristor, on orithin tinkant is his hands. I was shanding in a second story window, about tairly or farty feet from the point where the affray began. I would have been able to see some of the wespons of the colored people if they had attempted to use any. The white people were facing me, and the colored people had their backs to me. The colored people scattered and ran away when the general firing commenced. I sum none tells weapons, as they turned and ran. One of the dead mon was shot in the colored reader of the head. I do not recollect how the other was shot.

was shot.

I have always voted for the conservative ticket, with the exception of some personal friend, and in the last election voted the straightout democrate ticket. Peter Smith saw the private brawl which

Peter Smith saw the private brawl which preceded the massacre. He swears that as soon as the negro who was being beaten cried "murder," "a good many white democrats rushed up and formed in line, and one of them, Mr. Ed Hatcher, called to the democrats who were in an office near by and said: 'Come out, if you are not cowards.' Then the democrats rushed out to him, and about the same time the democrats came rushing out of the operahouse which was near by, and in which they had been holding a meeting, and Mr. Ed the democrats came rushing out of the opera house which was near by, and in which they had been holding a meeting, and Mr. Ed Hatcher gave the order to the men who were drawn up in line 'fready,' when the democrats drew their pistols, and Mr. Hatcher gave the word 'fire,' and then the firing commenced. Nearly under the window where I was standing a colored man was holding the horses which were hitched to a wagon and Capt. W. P. Graves walked up to him and presented his pistol at him. The colored man eaid 'Don't shoot me, I am not doing anything,' and Graves immediately fired, shooting the colored man in the arm and breaking it. The colored man ran into an open door near by, and Graves walked off. The witness swore that he' refrained from voting through fear. 'I, and the balance of the colored people, preferred to stay away from the polls. We had seen men killed only a few days before simply because they were colored and were readjusters. We could not change our color, and did not wish to change our political principles; but valuing our lives more than the right of suffrace we our political principles; but valuing our lives more than the right of suffrage we stayed at home."

This testimony as to intimidation is re-

This testimony as to intimidation is repeated in various forms by more than twenty colored witnesses. Col. Sims. A. M. Wheeler, postmaster; J. M. Raniston, and many colored witnesses all swore that there was no foundation for the hourbon statement that the negroes abstained from voting under advice of leaders. A strong effort was made to induce them to vote. It appeared in evidence that danger was apprehended of another riot if the bourbons should see that the negro vote was coming out and endangering their success. William Powell, of New Design (three miles from Danville) testified: "You have no idea of the condition of affairs in that neighbor-

of the condition of attairs in that neighbor-hood at that time (day of election). We did not know where to go for safety, and were expecting to be murdered at any time by the white democrats." "While we were attached

expecting to be mirrored at any time by the white democrats." "While we were attached to our party, we were afraid to risk our lives for the right of suffrage."

Jack Redd, chairman of the readjusters at New Design, 58 years of age, testified: "The democrats of Danville and surrounding neighborhood from the day of the disturbance to the day of the election were going all around that country armed with shotguns and pistols, firing off their guns at night, and threatening the colored people. We were unarmed and defenseless." "Some of the very men who were shooting at Danville on the third were there that day armed, and there was no chance for a colored man." Witness was at Danville on the third. After the firing he says: "I went back and met Col. Cabell on the corner of Main street. He asked me, Where are you going?" I told him I was only walking up the street." He says: "Go back, this is what I have been telling you ten years ago. Now you see t is right at hand here and you just est right says: "Go back, this is what I have been telling you ten years ago. Now you see it is right at hand here, and you just get right from here." At this time Mr. Ned Hatchett and a crowd ran up with their pistols and guns. Hatchett said. "Get away, colonel, and let me blow his damned heart out. Col. Cabell said: "Don't shoot the damned scoundrel, but let him get out from here.' At this time Ned Hatchett ran out from the crowd and struck many he forward and struck many here."

out from the crowd and struck me in the face with something, I don't know what. I then ran down the street, and they shot at me, I suppose a dozen shot?" uppose a dozen shots."

Charles Adams, the teamster, who was shot by Graves while holding his horses, testified:

While I was in the house the firing began on Main street, and Mr. Nicholas told me to go out and watch my team. I went out immediately, but the horses had run of. I started after them and Capt. W. P. Graves holicoed after me, and told me to get out of the way. I told him I was not disturbing anyone, but was looking after my horses. He said get in the house, spoke in a very lond voice, and had just come out of the door. I turned immediately to go back in the house, when he presented his pistol at me, and I said, pulling off my hat to him, for God's sake. Capt. Graves, don't shoot: I am not doing anything. He seemed determined to shoot, and I throw up my right arm to keep off the builet as he shot, and the ball struck me in the right forcarm, breaking the small bone of the arm. I ran immediately into the house, and as I ran in he fired a second time; don't know whether at me or somebody else; I didn't know whether at me or somebody else; I didn't know whether at me or somebody else; I didn't know why he wanted to shoot me, unless because I was a colored man and a readilaster.

Berry asked Capt. Graves's position. The by Graves while holding his horses, testified :

Berry asked Capt. Graves's position. 'The witness replied :

He is a white man, and one of the leading dem-ocrats of Danville, and a proprietor of a large to-bacco warehouse. I believe he signed the famous lanville circular, and was one of the special police or constables who were detailed to keep order in the town after the row.

These extracts are taken hastily from a mass These extracts are taken hastily from a mass of testimony of similar purport, demonstrating the truth of Gen. Mahone's assertions, and showing that the baif has not been told. The mob appears to have claimed to be a special police to protect (!) those they had not seen it to kill. From what or whom those poor creatures were to be protected by the slayers of their brethron the deponents say not. The siekening details before us could not be printed in a whole issue of This Republican. What we have given sufficiently illustrates the value of the bourbon committee's address.

Thieves have been proviling around the neighborhood of Second, between C and D streets, of late, and have stolen several minor

THE SUFFRAGE COMMITTEE.

Action Looking to Congressional Relief for the District. The citizens' executive committee of 100

met at Shea's hall at 7:30 p. m., Mon. A. M. Clapp presiding, and Mr. E. D. Wright, secre-Hon. A. M. Clapp reported that he re-

sponded to the communication of the con-mittee of women citizens, in accordance with the direction of the executive commit-Surgeon General Hamilton, from the committee on grievances, reported progress.

On motion of Mr. Holmes, it was decided to hold the meetings of the committee on Friday evening of each week, the next meeting to be held on Friday evening, Dec. 7, at 7330 clock

for to be held on Friday evening, Dec. 7, at 7:30 o'clock.

A committee of eleven, including the chairman of the executive committe, was appointed to interview the speaker-elect of the house of representatives with regard to the formation of the district congressional committee, and especially with a view to suffrage in the District of Columbia. The following committee was appointed:

Hon. A. M. Clapp, Col. J. G. Berrett, J. P. Klingle, Frank Hume, E. D. Wright, William Dickson, Hon. R. G. Ingersoll, S. J. Fague, Hon. Alonso Bell, Gea. E. W. Whitaker, and W. C. Dodge. The committee on public meeting, reported that a large mass meeting should be held after the helidays, suff that several prominent public men had agreed to address the meeting.

The report of the attorney general, as it relates to the citizens of the District of Columbia as jurers, and recommending the extension of the indical extension of the Medical extension of the

umbia as jurors, and recommending the ex-tension of the judicial system of Maryland so as to include the District of Columbia in criminal cases in which the federal government was interested, was adversely criticized. The meeting adjourned. An Electric Exhibition.

An exhibition of the Swan incandescent electric lamp, operated by the Brush storage battery, will be given at the national museum to-night and several subsequent nights. Ad-mission will be by card.

LATE LOCAL ITEMS.

At the College of Pharmacy last evening the following lectures were delivered: Prof. Fristoe, theoretical chemistry; Prof. Wag-gaman, materia medica, and Prof. Kalansowski on pharmacy.

The mouthly meeting of the Union Veteran corps, Capt. Tappan, was held last night at the armory, Seventh and L streets northwest, and was largely attended. Ten new members were elected.

Mr. Michael Cowan died at his residence 34 H street northeast, late Sunday evening The funeral will take place this afternoon at 2 o'clock. The remains will be interred at Soldiers' Home cemetery.

William H. Zimmerman, of Hagerstown, Md., was married to Miss Jessie E. Burch, o this city, at Foundry church, or Saturday evening last. The caremony was performed by the Rev. William O. Wards. The wedding was a quiet one, only the immediate family and a few intimate friends being present. Mr. and Mrs. Zimmerman left Washington immediately after the ceremonies for their new home in Hagerstown.

The concert to take place at the Congregational church to-morrow night promises to be one of more than ordinary interest. Miss Mur-ray, to whom the entertainment is tendered, possesses a voice of good quality, which has been carefully cultivated. She will be as-sisted by blue. Rochm and Mr. Zimmerman, of Baltimere Miss Eva Mills, Minnie Ewan, Messrs, Warren Young. Wm. Waldecker, E. Szemelenyi, T. Alexander, the Union Quar-tette, and Dr. J. W. Bischoff.

Continentals' Fair, at Masonie Temple, PERSONAL

W. H. Brenrley, of the Detroit News, is in the Francis Kingsley, proprietor of the Hotel Bruns-vick, is at Chamberlin's,

Treasurer Wyman has returned to Washington from a short visit to Utah. J. F. Manning, Beston, and Col. Fitzgerald, Philadelphia, are at the Riggs. J. Bonsail Taylor, Philadelphia, and H. A. Johnson, Chicago, are at the Riggs.
J. C. Duff, New York, and William Keegan, Brooklyn, are at the Artington. Hon. J. B. Groome, of Maryland, and William J. Allen, of Illinois, are at Willard's.

John C. Woodward, of Kentucky, and W. C. Barclay, of New York, are at Willard's. A. J. Drexel, Philadelphia, and Hon. G. W. Covington, Maryland, are at the Riggs. Hon. Martin Maginnis, of Montano, and Hon. J. L. Findley, of Maryland, are at Willard's. Mr. Mark B. Kerr has returned to the city from California after an absence of three years.

Hon, George W. Ray, New York, and Hon. John J. Wise, Richmond, Va., are at the Arlington. B. G. Shafer, New York; G. H. Graham, Colorado; F. B. Walton, and F. C. Walton are at the St. James.

Postmaster General Gresham has returned to Washington, and was at his deak in the postoffice department yesteriny.

Thomas McCartee, New Jersey; W. B. Chatfield, Chicago; R. S. Waring, Ponnsylvania, and F. W. Adee, New York, are at Wormley's. Hon, John Hill, New Jersey; Charles B. Reed, Maine, and Mrs. Mary Fitzgerald and Miss Fitzgerald, New York, are at the Hamilton.

Mr. Churles Gladding, ticket agent at the Baltimore and Oblodepot, was presented with a hearty nine-pound baby boy yesterday. His wife is a nicee of Health Officer Townshend.

Hon. Levi Maish and Mrs. Maish, formerly Miss Lulie Miller, have returned from their wedding tour and are paying a short visit to Mrs. Maish's mother, Mrs. Miller, on Thirty-first street, West Washington.

Gen. Eppa Hunton, Virginia; Col. T. P. Ochil-tree, Texas; E. L. Montey, Kentucky; George Sweet, Duff Opera company; O. J. Averill, Sait Lake City, and J. H. Mitchell, Philadelphia, are at the Ebbitt.

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ONE BLOCK BELOW OLD STAND, where he is now opening

LARGE, NEW STOCK

Of Carefully Selected Staple and Fancy Groceries, and would name, in part, as SEASONABLE TABLE LUXURIES-

English Plum Pudding, fresh, made by the most experienced manufac-English Pilmi Pilding, fresh, made by the most experienced manufacturers of the world, 25c and 50c packages.

Mince Meat of a most superior quality, put in half gallon white glass jars,
SEALED, thus securing absolute cleanliness.

Pickled Lambs' Tongues, in large glass jars, only 60c.

Queen Olives, in 5-pint white glass jars. These are Extra Selects, very large, and constitute an unusually rich and attractive package. Same goods in smaller large.

Raisins. - Extra large Onduras, for cooking purposes. Extra fine "Thumed."

and large cluster fruit for table use, as also a large supply of plainer kinds at very low rates, including choice quarter box layers at 75c.

Figs.—ONE TON of Triple Crown Layer, at 20c.

Extra Large Bassora Dates and New Prunells.

French Prunes of unusual size, very fresh and fine, 20c; and Choice French Prunes at 11½ a pound.

Evaporated Pauches and Apples, pages quality at low rates.

Evaporated Petches at 11 je a pound.

Evaporated Peaches and Apples, fancy quality, at low rates.

Proverves.—Peaches, Cherries, Blackberries, Damsons, Limes, Raspberries, &c., &c., &c. Very rich, home-made goods, in attractive glass packages.

Sweet Pickles.—Pears, Peaches, Apricots, Damsons, &c., &c. Exceedingly delicious.

Jellies.—Various kinds Pure Fruit goods in glass, and a large lot of Red Cur-rant Jelly in 1-gailon stone jars, sealed, only \$1.75.

Tamirinds in small glass pots. French Peas, Asparagus, and Sardines.—Best that money can buy.

Pickles.—Tom Thumbs, Tiny Time, and various other kinds and styles, Natural Color, in glass and "in bulk." Cauned Fresh Fruits.—Peaches, Pears, Damsons, Plums, Cherries, Apri-

Canned Fresh Fruits.—Peaches, Pears, Damsons, Plums, Cherries, Apricots, &c., &c., as also the Celebrated Chambers' Peaches for Cream.

Nuts.—We have spared no pains to select the very best goods in this line, including the genuine PRINCESS PAPER-SHELL ALMONDS.

Candy.—One thousand pounds of Choice FRENCH CREAMS and an attractive assertment of the richer goods—all warranted Strictly Pure.

Fruits.—Fifty barrels SELECTED MALAGA GRAPES, 15c a pound, and 20c for the property of the property o for Large Clusters.

Florida Oranges. - Fifty boxes selected Stem-Cut, direct from the grove, 25c a dozen; largest bright fruit, 40c a dozen.

Lemons.—The real, genuine Velvet-Skin Fruit—nothing like them in the BIG BARGAINS-Buy Quick and Save Money.

Only 300 dozen Standard Tomatoes at \$1, if you buy a case of two dozen. We make this offer in the determination to attract customers to our new store

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FINE SHOE PARLOR,

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We sell only such Shoes as we know to be reliable in wear and perfect in FIT, in Medium and Fine Shoes. Our stock is large and prices low, as we sell for Cash. Our goods are unsurpassed anywhere.

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OUR UNEQUALED STOCK

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For Men and Boys

IS IMMENSE, ELEGANT, FRESH, AND VERY CHEAP.

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Appreciate these facts, and are buying our goods freely. Every careful buyer will inspect our stock when in want of CLOTHING.

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AILKS Cherry Pectoral.

No other complaints are so insidious in their attack as those affecting the throat and lungs none so trifled with by the majority of sufferers. The ordinary cough or cold, resulting perhaps from a trifling or unconscious exsickness. Aver's Cherry Pectoral has well proven its efficacy in a forty years' fight with threat and lung diseases, and should be taken in all cases without delay.

A Terrible Cough Cured. A Terrible Cough Gured.

"In 1837 I took a savera cold, which affected my lungs. I had a terrible cough, and passed night after night without sleep. The foctors gave me up. I tried AYER'S GRERRY FECTORAL, which relieved my lungs, induced sleep, and afforded me the rest necessary for the recovery of my strength. By the continued use of the Photorata a permanent cure was effected. I am now 22 years old, hale and hearty, and am satisfied your CHERRY PECTORAL saved me.

HORACE FAIRDROTHER,"
Rockingham, Vt., July 15, 1882.

Croup. - A Mother's Tribute. Croup. — A Mother's Tribute.

"While in the country last winter my little boy, three years old, was taken ill with croup; it seemed as if he would die from strangation. One of the family suggested the use of Ayrk's Chenry Protonal, a bottle of which was always kept in the house. This was tried in small and frequent desce, and to our delight in less than half an bour the intie patient was breathing easily. The doctor said that the Chenry Protonal lind saved my darling's life. Can you wonder at our gratitude? Sincerely yours.

Miss. EMMA GRONEY."

150 West 125th St., New York, May 16, 1852.

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